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Drafting Officer: JMCates, Jr.; ett; bsw
Drafting Date: 9/23/65

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Approved by S 10/22/65

SECRETARY'S DELEGATION
TO THE
TWENTIETH SESSION OF
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
New York, September-October 1965

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

(Part 7 of 9)

Date: 9/23/65

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Place: USUN New York

Subject: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Participants:

Secretary of State Dean Rusk

Foreign Minister Leitao da Cunha (Brazil)

Mr. J.M. Cates, Jr. (USUN)

Mr. Castro Alves

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The Foreign Minister asked the Secretary's impression as to how matters were going in the Dominican Republic. The Secretary said that we were concerned **about** what would happen next. In continuing along this line he first expressed the appreciation of the U.S. for the close cooperation we had received from Brazil in the Dominican problem, particularly commenting on the excellent services rendered by the Brazilian General Alvim who had worked together so well with General Palmer. He commented that the two had very much the same sorts of personalities and would like to go in and clean up the situation. The Brazilian Foreign Minister commented that he thought they had to hold on to Alvim's coattails.

The Secretary commented that he hoped the integration of the rebel forces into the regular Dominican forces would soon be accomplished, to which the Foreign Minister agreed, adding that it was a "very delicate matter". The Foreign Minister asked the Secretary about Ambassador Bunker's views on

/Garcia Godoy

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Garcia Godoy, the President of the Provisional Government. The Secretary replied that Ambassador Bunker feels Garcia Godoy must now seek cooperation from the leaders in the downtown area of the city. The Foreign Minister agreed, commenting he thought Garcia had been a little hard on the Imbert group. The Minister then asked how the Secretary felt about Juan Bosch. The Secretary replied that Bosch had a great press agent who seemed to have multiplied by ten the estimate of the crowd out to meet Bosch on his return to Santo Domingo (U.S. estimates were only 6,000 people). He added that Bosch had still given no commitment as to whether or not he would run for re-election to the presidency. The Foreign Minister wondered whether Bosch might be "absorbed like Balaguer" into the local scene. He added that he thought Bosch dangerous and should be watched, particularly because of the nearby presence of Fidel Castro, whose recent operations included a special radio transmitting station in Oriente Province, which was a broadcasting radical propaganda to the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Even if the Caamano radio stations went off the air, the Cuban programs continued.

The Foreign Minister commented that Juan Bosch may well give Garcia Godoy trouble leading to disorders which will have to be faced up to by the IAPF. The Secretary agreed, then commented that the developing partnership between Brazil and the U.S. in the Dominican Republic, for example, was important for the U.S. and hemisphere and he urged that our two governments keep in close touch. The Foreign Minister agreed adding that the U.S. has a natural leadership of the hemisphere which Brazil does not seek. However, he commented Brazil should and could assist. The Secretary commented that for him the U.S. leadership has a certain unnatural tinge because of the differences between our background and that of most Latin American states. The Foreign Minister replied that the Brazilian background was also different from that of the Spanish-American states. The very differences between U.S. and Brazil respectively and their Spanish neighbors actually were an element which Brazil and the U.S. had in common.

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Drafting Officer: JMCates

Drafting Date: 9/28/65

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SECRETARY'S DELEGATION
TO THE
TWENTIETH SESSION OF
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
New York, September-October 1965

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

(Part 5 of 9)

Date: September 28, 1965

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Place: U.S. Mission, New York

Subject: The Selden Resolution; H.R.No.560

Participants:

U.S.

Brazil

Secretary Dean Rusk

Foreign Minister Leitao da Cunha

(Mr. J.M. Cates, Jr. (USUN)

Mr. Castro Alves

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The Foreign Minister inquired with regard to the Selden Resolution (H.R.560) and its repercussions. He asked whether he was correct in his opinion that the resolution indicated that public opinion in the U.S. did not favor the Fulbright statement on Cuba. The Secretary commented that if there had been no Fulbright speech there would have been no Congressional resolution. He went on to comment that as far as the language of the resolution was concerned, an unfortunate misunderstanding had developed.

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Some unfortunate language had been included. However, the Resolution was not law, but just an expression of opinion by some members of the House of Representatives. U.S. foreign policy was determined by statements by the President, international treaties and resolutions adopted by international organizations. However, the Executive cannot prevent freedom of debate in Congress. This resolution just expressed the way some Congressmen felt. The Foreign Minister expressed his gratitude at this information which was more or less what he had surmised. He added that in Brazil the press had been stimulating adverse comment. The Secretary repeated that the best way to explain the Selden Resolution was to say that it was an expression of views of some members of the House of Representatives but not U.S. policy.

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